

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL
AT WALTHAM (Fossil-minded)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,

1935

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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GARDNER STATE HOSPITAL
EAST GARDNER, MASS.

1936

MAY 29 1936
THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

(Post Office Address: Waverley, Mass.)

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:

The trustees have the honor to present their Annual Report for the year ending November 30, 1935.

There are now enrolled in the School 2,003 patients. The exact number in residence, however, on November 30th, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home or for other reasons, was 1,884, of whom 1,568 were at Waverley and 316 at Templeton. The comparable figures of a year ago were 1,982, 1,856, 1,541 and 315 — showing increases of 21, 28, 27 and 1 in the various groupings.

Last year the overcrowding was estimated at 6.8%. Forty-seven beds at Waverley have been added during the year, slightly diminishing the overcrowding. Details of the enrollment are shown in the superintendent's report submitted herewith.

The trustees have held four quarterly meetings with 66% of the members in attendance on an average.

Professor Carver was unable, owing to absence in California, to qualify as a Trustee and this vacancy has been filled by the Governor by the appointment of Mr. Frank I. Dorr. We shall miss Professor Carver greatly but will find Mr. Dorr, because of his personality and rare business acumen, a valuable addition to the Board.

We regret that two members of the Corporation have died since our last meeting: Mr. Isaac S. Tolman and Miss Edith Wolcott.

Professor Walter F. Dearborn, Dr. Kenneth J. Tillotson, Dr. Lawrence K. Lunt, Dr. Kenneth D. Blackfan, Dr. Richard M. Smith, Dr. Charles F. McKhann, Dr. Bronson Crothers, Dr. Warren R. Sisson, Miss Rachael Warner and Mr. George von L. Meyer have been elected members of the Corporation.

Dr. Anna M. Wallace, after many years of service as senior physician, resigned from the hospital staff and Dr. John D. Maloney was appointed to succeed her.

The trustees believe that members of the corporation will be interested in reading the report of the superintendent showing in detail the workings of the School and its material development towards becoming a two-thousand bed unit.

It is interesting to note that the Seguin Building accommodating 116 patients cost \$148,000, and that the new Wallace Building which is being built with PWA funds will accommodate 156 patients and cost approximately \$300,000, a per capita cost of \$1,275 against a per capita cost of \$1,923.

It is the policy of the Trustees to allow the corporation funds to accumulate to a figure over \$100,000 with the idea of being able to employ a full time research member of the staff on a permanent basis. It is hoped that contributions to the fund to swell the total will make this period of accumulation a short one.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
STEPHEN BOWEN
THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, M.D.
FRANK I. DORR
MOSES H. GULESIAN

REV. RUSSELL H. STAFFORD
MRS. HELEN C. TAYLOR
CHARLES E. WARE
ROGER S. WARNER
PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.
DONALD GREGG, M.D., *Secretary*

Trustees

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the eighty-eighth annual report for the year ending November 30, 1935, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1935

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number enrolled November 30, 1934	1,136	846	1,982
Number actually present November 30, 1934	1,070	786	1,856
Admissions during the year	65	82	147
Voluntary Commitments	42	41	83
Custodial Commitments	23	41	64
Whole number enrolled during the year	1,201	928	2,129
Discharged during the year	67	35	102
Deaths	9	15	24
Number enrolled November 30, 1935	1,125	878	2,003
Number actually present November 30, 1935	1,060	824	1,884
At Waverley	744	824	1,568
At Templeton Colony	316	—	316
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1934	1,044.57	763.16	1,807.73
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1935	1,032.30	780.26	1,812.56
Applications for admission during the year			333

Admissions:

- 147 patients admitted (65 male and 82 female)
- 12 with an intelligence quotient less than 20
- 33 with an intelligence quotient less than 50
- 102 with an intelligence quotient of 50 and over.

Discharges:

- 1 deported to New York.
- 1 discharged from observation.
- 3 returned and discharged outright from escape.
- 3 discharged outright from the institution.
- 9 discharged outright to relatives.
- 12 discharged from parole.
- 13 committed to Mental Hospitals.
- 4 committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 4 committed to Bridgewater-Dept. for Male Defective Delinquents.
- 1 committed to Bridgewater-Dept. for Female Defective Delinquents.
- 38 discharged from visit.
- 6 discharged from escape.
- 4 transferred to Belchertown State School.
- 2 transferred to Wrentham State School.
- 1 unsuitable.

Deaths:

- 9 male and 15 female. 11 autopsies and 5 medical examiner's cases.
- 3 Broncho-pneumonia.
- 1 Lobar Pneumonia.
- 2 Pulmonary Tuberculosis
- 1 Pyelonephritis.
- 1 Septicemia
- 1 Acute Cardiac Dilation with Coronary Occlusion-Myocarditis.
- 1 Mesenteric Thrombosis with Peritonitis.
- 1 Strangulation by food.
- 1 Myocarditis-Chronic Hypostatic Pneumonia.
- 1 Focal Tuberculous Peritonitis with Extension of Lung.
- 1 Acute Intestinal Obstruction with Volvulus.
- 1 Broncho-pneumonia-Acute Pulmonary Edema-Myocarditis
- 1 Carcinoma of the Stomach-Broncho-pneumonia
- 1 Asphyxiation by drowning.
- 1 Pulmonary Tuberculosis-Internal Hydrocephalus.
- 1 Pulmonary Tuberculosis-with Edema of Lung.
- 1 Mediastinal Lymph Nodes-Tuberculosis with Fibrosis-Bronchial Pneumonia
- 1 Suicide by Hanging.
- 1 General Septicemia-Diabetes.
- 1 Chronic Endocarditis-Pulmonary Thrombosis.
- 1 Chronic Suppurative Arthritis.

In 1934, our average resident population was 1,807.73 and in 1935, it is 1,812.56.

The admissions totaled 147 and the total discharges were 126, 24 by reason of death. Our total number of deaths being 24 gives us a mortality rate of 1.32% or 13.2 per thousand, as compared with the death rate in the community at large which is 11.7 per thousand, as given by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, which makes our death rate for the past year slightly in excess of the community.

We have had five sudden deaths requiring the services of the medical examiner, one a suicide by hanging. Suicide in the feeble-minded is a most unusual occurrence and this is the first case of this kind as far as we know, as we can not find any record of a previous occurrence of this kind at this institution.

Of 24 deaths, we have had 11 autopsies, which is 46% of the total number. There have been 6 deaths from tubercular conditions, or 25% of our deaths, which again has to be reported as the disease causing the largest percentage of deaths in our population.

Our admissions this year have slightly increased over last year by reason of slight additional capacity through construction and occupancy of one small building. Our actual population has increased and there is a slight lessening of our over-crowded condition and as compared with actual capacity, our figures show an overcrowding of a little over 4%.

A rather unusual condition has arisen because of our construction program that affects our population. With a total actual number present in the institution of 1,884, it would seem that our program of construction for capacity of two thousand was nearly reached, but it must be remembered that this program for capacity of two thousand beds was for a two-thousand bed capacity at the parent institution at Waverley, not to include the population at Templeton Colony. In the program for construction that has taken place in the last few years, we have attempted first to provide such essentials as heat, light and power, store, laundry, kitchens and dining-rooms, and accommodations for employees in the way of living quarters. With the exception of heat, light and power, accommodations were pretty well provided for on the basis of two thousand bed patient capacity. This meant that the remaining program of construction would be largely in the way of accommodations for patients. Our request for special appropriations on this basis has reached the point where there remain but one more infirmary, two buildings for young girls and one building for young boys to be constructed. One infirmary building is now completed, but not occupied, which will accommodate one hundred additional patients.

Chapter 444, of the Acts of 1935, creating an eight-hour day instead of a ten-hour day employment for domestics, kitchen and dining-rooms and ward service, necessitated the addition of 78 employees. These employees have already occupied the accommodations planned for expansion. It, therefore, means that we will have to add to our special appropriation requests accommodations for additional employees in the way of Nurses' Homes, kitchen and dining-room facilities, which will incidentally affect uncompleted heat, light and power program as well as laundry. In other words, we are now providing for 1,564 patients at Waverley and increased accommodations for patients requested on the same ratio would give us a capacity of more than 2,000 beds at Waverley, but the excess over 2,000 beds requested is accounted for in our present overcrowding.

That the demand for further extension of the institution's capacity is necessary is shown in the long list of applications, and according to the latest report of the Department of Mental Diseases there is a waiting list of 1,976 for this institution. This is a list that is fluctuating and changes almost from day to day and a definite statistical statement can not possibly be made, though our figures indicate clearly that we have at least 2,186, a much greater number if we go back over more than a ten-year period. The admission of patients who have been on waiting list over ten years is not uncommon.

Health:

Under the subject of health there were 212 cases of contagious diseases reported to the Board of Health, as follows: Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 7 cases of chicken pox, 46 cases of whooping cough, 1 case of tubercular pleurisy and adenitis, 25 cases of mumps, 123 cases of German measles, 2 cases of measles and 4 cases of lobar pneumonia.

Again we are glad to report that we have had no diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid or small-pox. We have had no diphtheria since 1929 and no scarlet fever since 1931. We are confident that the occurrence of these types of contagious diseases is in a great measure prevented by the systematic method of immunization which is carried out as thoroughly and effectively as it is possible for us to do it.

Consulting Staff:

It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to report that by authority of the Trustees and the cooperation of the Metropolitan State Hospital with approval of the Department of Mental Diseases, we have been able to establish a policy of caring for our emergency surgical and other surgical cases at the Metropolitan State Hospital, still having available the Massachusetts General Hospital for such cases as seem advisable. From the point of economy and convenience it is very satisfactory to have available the surgical facilities which are very complete at the Metropolitan State Hospital, as their Medical Unit has been approved by the American College of Surgeons, and is so near that transportation of a surgical case is no greater than would be necessary if surgical facilities were provided on our own grounds. Similar situation is also provided for our cases at Templeton Colony, through an arrangement with the Gardner State Hospital. Dr. Roy D. Halloran, superintendent of the Metropolitan State Hospital, and Dr. Charles E. Thompson, superintendent of the Gardner State Hospital, have been most cooperative.

The Pondville Hospital at Wrentham, under the direction of Dr. George L. Parker, superintendent, has also been very cooperative in providing their facilities for our care of any cases of malignant growth.

With the above hospital facilities provided for, there remained on our roster of personnel a limited consulting staff but by approval and vote of the Board of Trustees, we now have a very adequate roster of personnel. Appointments have been made of the following consulting staff.

Dr. Conrad Bell, Surgeon	Dr. Dwight O'Hara, Internist
Dr. Richard Collins, Sr., Surgeon	Dr. William E. Preble, Internist
Dr. A. Leo Brett, Orthopedics	Dr. Hugh F. Hare, X-ray
Dr. Vincent J. Kelley, Ear, Nose and Throat.	

We feel that now our medical and surgical facilities are well provided for with one exception and that is we have no adequate facilities for caring for acutely ill employees, acutely ill or dangerously ill patients, and we have requested in our list of special appropriations that a building already constructed at the institution be

altered to provide accommodations for acutely ill. Minor surgery, X-ray, laboratory facilities and dental work for patients are provided now in this building, but greater space is needed and accommodations added for acutely ill patients and employees.

We have by resignation lost the services of Dr. Anna M. Wallace, who has been connected with the institution since March, 1890, as a physician since November, 1904. She has resigned by retirement and the Trustees have expressed their appreciation of Dr. Wallace's services. I wish to express in this report, for the staff and myself, my appreciation of her cooperation and loyalty, and regret that she has discontinued her services as senior physician.

We have appointed with the approval of the Board of Trustees Dr. John D. Maloney as junior physician. The regular medical services of the institution are carried on by members of the staff and has not been augmented in numbers for twenty years. As the services are allocated, it means at the present time that each physician on the staff has assigned to him or her 334 patients per physician. This does not include one senior physician whose time is wholly occupied with school clinic work. Our regular out-patient clinic and court examinations for juvenile delinquents occupy the whole staff one day a week and in addition, at least a day and a half each week of one of the physicians on the staff. We, therefore, have requested in our personal service budget for 1936 that two physicians be added to our staff.

With the addition of 78 new employees, 65 on ward service, there has been a considerable augmentation to our recent practice regarding course of training for attendants, and two courses have been provided for in the past year. These courses consist of training in practical nursing as well as special attention given to training in the care of the feeble-minded.

Religious Services:

Religious services have been conducted regularly every Sunday. Catholic clergy officiate in the morning and Protestant services are held in the afternoon. Catholic services have been conducted by Rev. Dennis F. Sullivan at Waverley and by Rev. James J. Fitzgibbons at Templeton Colony.

Protestant services have been conducted by the various local clergymen at Waverley and by Rev. Philip Gregory at Templeton Colony. The services at Waverley have been conducted in rotation by Rev. Kenneth C. Gesner, Rev. Irad B. Hardy, Rev. William Gunter, Rev. Alan L. Blacklock, Rev. Clarence G. Strippy, Rev. Henry M. Lawrence, D.D., Rev. A. William Loos, Rev. Hugh Wallace Smith, Rev. George O. Ekwall, Rev. Edgar R. Walker, Rev. Descom D. Hoagland, and Rev. Francis E. Webster, all of Waltham.

At the Templeton Colony, Rev. Philip Gregory has had special music at the services about once a month by the choir of his church, which the boys have enjoyed very much.

Hebrew services have been conducted at Waverley and at Templeton Colony by Mr. Samuel A. Margolis, who has given much of his time gratuitously. Mr. Samuel A. Margolis has served the institution for nearly twenty-three years as rabbi and has resigned his services on November 30th, 1935. Mr. Abraham Alpert of Boston has been appointed to perform the given duties of rabbi for the institution as of December 1, 1935.

As in the past, the clergy have always been available and most anxious to administer the rites of the various religions to the critically ill, as well as to visit patients hospitalized whenever called upon. We appreciate their assistance and services in the care of our patients.

Research:

In the past year, two papers were presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, held in Chicago, Illinois, in April, 1935, as follows:

"Moron and Borderline Women Under Supervision in a Controlled Environment" by Miss Ruth A. Gegenheimer, Head Social Worker and "The Vocabulary of Mental Defectives" by Miss Catherine E. Chipman, Psychologist.

A Chapter on Mental Deficiency for the Practitioner's Library of Medicine and Surgery, edited and to be published by Appleton and Company, has been written by the Superintendent for Yale University.

Each year the institution has participated in programs of National and International Meetings but this type of contribution to the field of psychiatry and our particular interest, mental deficiency, is not sufficient and it is my hope that with the policy of the Corporation, we will ultimately have, through funds available from the Corporation, a definitely established research department. Progress is being made towards this, and through the accumulation of Corporation Funds and the interest taken by the Commissioner of Mental Diseases this school has a representative on a committee that is state-wide to coordinate research in the whole field of psychiatry, which includes of necessity studies in our particular field. We are primarily interested at the present time, and are carrying on through the social service department, the psychological department and medical staff an accumulation of facts regarding particularly eugenic studies, problem of syphilis as an etiological factor in mental defect, psychoses in children and its relationship to mental deficiency.

We have recognized the need and urgency for establishment of hospitalization facilities for insane children. Many such cases are seen in our out-patient clinics. Recognition of this necessity has reached a point where it is anticipated that there will be construction of a building for such purpose in connection with a near-by mental hospital. Our interest in this is because of the fact that at least 20% of the cases sent to our out-patient clinics considered feeble-minded are insane.

We have long ago given up the idea that segregation of the feeble-minded is any answer to the problem of mental deficiency as a whole, that the institution's purpose and function is essentially a place for the care, training and education of the socially feeble-minded that the community can not provide for, a place where the salvageable socially feeble-minded may be returned to the community in as great a number as possible and a place for educational, social and utilitarian training in so far as their capacity permits of those who can not be returned to the community. We look forward to the accomplishment of work through research that will point definitely to etiology or causation. By this means, scientifically point out means of prevention. From what we know at present, we feel that any eugenic program such as sterilization is not founded on scientific background.

Social Service Department:

The social service staff consists of three full time workers. A total of 873 cases was handled during the year and 1,125 visits were made in the community. The cases dealt with 105 paroled patients under supervision; 53 patients concerning whom investigations were made for vacation, visit or discharge; 19 patients for whom visits were made for miscellaneous purposes such as follow-up after discharge, location of relatives and additional history after admission; 96 patients and out-patients followed up for research purposes; and 600 out-patients whose histories were taken at clinics. In addition, 71 applications were received from persons in the community offering employment for a boy or girl, and the majority of these were investigated.

The major portion of the social workers' time is devoted to the paroled patients under supervision of the department. During the year 105 patients, 44 males and 61 females, were on parole. However, due to discharges, returns for various reasons, and one escape, the total on parole at the end of the year was 79 — 29 males and 50 females. While the figures show only a slight increase, the total number actually tried on parole during the year is the largest since 1927 when our parole policy changed to more careful selection of patients and more intensive supervision. On the whole, this policy has been more satisfactory to the social workers, because of changing social conditions in the community and the large number of personality problems with which we are dealing.

The increase in applications from persons offering employment to patients is somewhat surprising in view of the number of unemployed living in every community. One possible explanation has been suggested by several applicants, — namely, the unemployed in the community often are not as satisfactory as helpers as our patients who have had training. The employers whom we select are willing to take a personal interest in the patient and supervise him according to our requirements, as they cannot afford to pay much and believe that cooperation with the social workers is to their advantage in securing suitable helpers. Several have not

been discouraged by the unsuccessful outcome of placement of the first patient and were willing to try a second, and even a third. Nearly every new applicant is referred by an employer who has tried a boy or girl on parole.

Work on poultry farms has offered suitable employment for several boys not adapted to work on a stock farm or work in the city. The policy was continued of giving gratuities to certain boys who were allowed to look for their own work. Seven found places for themselves, and were paroled, and two found a second place which was better than the first. Only one boy proved untrustworthy and ran away. Three employers, two on stock farms and one on a poultry farm, asked for a second boy to help during the summer. One employer of a girl asked for a second maid when the first proved successful as a cook. Another, matron of a town farm, requested a third girl to work with the two who have been with her for nine years. One superintendent of a general hospital has been using our girls as maids since 1923. Twenty-two in all have been placed there and seven are now doing all of the maid work of the hospital. Frequently, employers of girls desire a substitute when a girl is ill or on vacation, and six have been placed temporarily in this way. Five girls living with relatives found work for themselves which we approved.

Seven paroled patients, five boys and two girls living at home, were not capable of supporting themselves, but all except a spastic boy were kept occupied with small tasks about the house. The remainder of the paroled patients were actually supporting themselves by manual labor with some remuneration. Comfortable living conditions and full maintenance was the lowest remuneration, while the highest now runs to maintenance for one girl plus \$43 per month as assistant cook in a hospital and maintenance for one boy plus \$12 per week as general helper in an inn.

Of the wage earners on parole, analysis shows many handicaps other than mental defect which make their community adjustments difficult. For instance, three boys are obviously defective in appearance; another has only one eye; one, a paralyzed arm; two are effeminate in type; one is solitary and seldom speaks, while another is very egotistical and constantly trying to impress others with his accomplishments. The girls who are wage earners are generally more acceptable in appearance, but other factors are prominent. Four girls are unusually childish in conversation, two are very egotistical, two have tempers of the explosive type, and one girl in the borderline group seems absolutely lacking in initiative and ability. Another girl is psychotic in her makeup and several are erratic and have disagreeable, unhappy or sullen temperaments.

These individuals who were given a trial on parole during the year are typical of those now in the School who are actually on our lists for future placement. Anti-social conduct, sex and other delinquencies prior to admission must be taken into account when considering community adjustment as well as their present mental and physical condition. To be sure, many are excellent workers along certain lines, but there are pitifully few additional assests. However, we should not be discouraged in view of the difficulties in this work which have been surmounted in the past. For example, the boy with one eye does well with a market gardener, and one effeminate boy and the solitary one, seem to be doing well on poultry farms, while the second effeminate boy, who is a natural cook, is "more than satisfactory" as a houseboy in a country home. Among the girls, three were placed at housework whose greatest pleasure comes from opportunities to work in the hen yard, garden, or out of doors, which is also a help to their employers. A friend has been found to take an interest in the girl whose unhappy, morose disposition was her handicap, and she now seems completely changed and contented. The childish girls are in homes with small children where their conversation and immature social reactions are not too obvious. Four others, unsuitable for placement with children, are working in homes with elderly people or semi-invalids where they seem well adjusted.

Twelve patients — 7 boys and 5 girls — were discharged from parole during the year. All were well adjusted, considering mentality and other factors in the case. However, after discharge one boy became ill and it was impossible for his employer to provide convalescent care. As he had no relatives but did have a savings account, a social worker found a good home where he could board until able to return to work.

It is noted that there are more girls by a considerable percentage than boys on parole. The reason or reasons for this are rather difficult to explain. We have more requests for placement of girls than we do for boys. It is quite possible that we can place girls more readily than boys because of the question of supervision. Boys probably more often leave the institution by discharge without parole as they may be considered suitable for discharge but impossible to supervise on a parole basis. It would seem from superficial consideration that there would be more opportunities to place boys than girls but the fact remains that there is not the demand in the community for their services.

The research study of former patients and out-patients showing psychotic symptoms has been continued as time allowed. Reports of 96 have been obtained, and symptoms and hospital diagnoses recorded in our cumulative card file started in 1933.

The Head Social Worker attended the conference of the American Association on Mental Deficiency held at Chicago last April and presented a paper entitled "Moron and Borderline Women Under Supervision in a Controlled Environment." She has also been appointed a member of a committee of three to contact social workers in the United States who are working with mental defectives, for the purpose of organization of this group at the National Conference of Social Work.

Psychological Department:

The established system which provides for the psychometric examination of all admissions, out-patients, juvenile offenders under the provision of Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931, and for the re-examination of house patients at regular intervals has been continued during the past year and a total of 1,687 examinations has been made. These are distributed as follows: 144 admission tests, 518 out-patient examinations, 132 juvenile offenders and 893 routine re-examinations.

The problem of the selection of cases for admission continues to be a serious one from the psychological as well as from the educational and administrative standpoints. By exercising the greatest possible care the medical staff has succeeded in admitting a majority of cases of moron or borderline grade, but the percentage of patients within the institution with I.Q.'s above 50 still remains 41%. It seems significant that so much effort in this direction has had so little effect, and the sole explanation can not be found in the purely physical difficulty caused by the fact that few vacancies created by discharges during the year occur in the departments for young, trainable individuals. With increasing frequency the cases for whom admission is urged are either so low grade mentally that school training is out of the question or so aberrant in behavior that their care in an institution for mental defectives is impossible. The mere fact of a depressed intellectual level as shown in a low psychometric rating or in poor school work is not adequate proof that such an individual is a fit subject for care in such an institution, nor, indeed, that he is primarily mentally deficient.

This contention is supported by the diagnoses of the patients admitted during the year. Of the new admissions already presented for diagnosis by the staff 75% show problems which make their adjustment in the community, even after training, highly improbable. In 20% of the cases the staff has agreed that the symptomatology contains sufficient evidence of a psychosis or epilepsy to warrant mention of the fact in the official diagnosis. Apparently the real urgency for admission arises less from the fact of subnormal mentality alone than from some complicating factor, whatever it may be, which remains unmodified by training. A program designed for the education of simple mental defectives can not be applied successfully to individuals who present an allied psychiatric problem as well.

The distribution of population according to psychometric level as of November 13, 1935, is as follows: idiot, 14%; imbecile, 45% and above imbecile level, 41%. The 17 persons in the last group who are considered Dull are of interest because of the fact that they have been able to adjust only in an institution for the mentally defective in spite of their relatively high psychometric rating. At the present time, three are on parole, two are in the institution after repeated unsuccessful attempts at community life under supervision, one is regarded as a defective delinquent, four are considered fundamentally psychotic, three have been cared for since early childhood because of severe physical handicaps, one case has a definite

history of an encephalitis, and the three remaining show no complicating factor other than a general social inadequacy even below their apparent mental level.

In regard to the out-patient examinations, the findings closely parallel those reported in previous years. The boys on the whole are noticeably younger and somewhat higher grade mentally than the girls. Although desire for admission continues to be the most common reason given for attendance at the clinic, requests for diagnosis and advice on problems other than mental defect continue to increase in number. Frequently the chronological age of patients for whom this service is needed is below the workable limits of psychological tests as a basis for predicting intellectual development and the psychologist is constantly aware that the findings may not be a valid measure even of the child's present mental level. One of the most immediate needs in psychometry is the devising of a scale which will discriminate at an early age between the children who will maintain a constant rate of mental development regardless of level and those whose progress will be erratic and variable beyond normal limits. None of the available scales applicable to children of nursery school age serve this purpose successfully.

The examination of 132 juvenile offenders shows 22 cases who are psychometrically feeble-minded, 29 in the dubious borderline group and the 81 remaining, definitely above the limits of possible mental deficiency. More than half the entire group are between fifteen years and sixteen years and eleven months chronologically with I.Q.'s between 80 and 100. In a large number of cases the school grade placement is not only above the individual's achievement, but far beyond his mental capacity. Misplacement in school should not be considered an adequate explanation nor an excuse for misconduct, but it does seem that the sense of failure which these individuals must experience constantly is a source of conflict and maladjustment which might be removed.

A noticeably larger percentage of first offenders have been examined than in the year ending November 30, 1934, and "violation of probation" is the reason for examination in seven cases only. Any hopeful conclusion which might be drawn from this is largely offset when one adds that of the 132 persons examined, 57 formerly had been on probation from one to nine times.

The only research completed by the department during the year was the study of the spontaneous language ability of the feeble-minded. This was reported in a paper "The Vocabulary of Mental Defectives" at the annual meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency in Chicago. The Department intends to continue the accumulation of data concerning the undirected activity of low-grade patients and the more exhaustive psychological study of groups with equivalent Stanford-Binet ratings.

Educational and Industrial Departments:

Four hundred and ninety-nine children are at present attending school classes. Three hundred and twenty-one children are enrolled in the grade school in the following classes:

Kindergarten	52	Grade III	60
Advanced Kindergarten	24	Grade IV	28
Grade I	69	Grade V	3
Grade II	60	Advanced Class for Girls, 16 to 18 years of age, Grades IV and V	25

Total 321

The grade school enrollment according to Chronological Age, Mental Age, and I. Q. is as follows:

<i>Chronological Age</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mental Age</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>I.Q.</i>	<i>Cases</i>
6 to 6-11/12 yrs.	2	4 to 4-11/12 years.	25	39	2
7 to 7-11/12 yrs.	3	5 to 5-11/12 yrs.	43	40 — 49	36
8 to 8-11/12 yrs.	11	6 to 6-11/12 yrs.	53	50 — 59	113
9 to 9-11/12 yrs.	19	7 to 7-11/12 yrs.	70	60 — 69	134
10 to 10-11/12 yrs.	33	8 to 8-11/12 yrs.	67	70 — 79	36
11 to 11-11/12 yrs.	42	9 to 9-11/12 yrs.	32		
12 to 12-11/12 yrs.	43	10 to 10-11/12 yrs.	25		
13 to 13-11/12 yrs.	35	11 to 11- 9/12 yrs.	6		

Chronological Age, cont. No.

14 to 14-11/12 yrs.	47
15 to 15-11/12 yrs.	50
16 to 16-11/12 yrs.	23
17 to 17-11/12 yrs.	10
18 years	3

The teaching staff consists of one Head Teacher, three Sense Training Teachers, one Kindergartner, eight grade Teachers (one of whom does part-time school testing and remedial work in reading), one Physical Training teacher, one Sports Director for Boys, one Domestic Science Teacher, one Music Teacher, one Band Teacher (part time), and one teacher who directs dramatics and serves as accompanist in the Music and Physical Training departments.

In the three Sense Training Classes, 243 children are now enrolled with classification as follows: Seguin classes for young moron and imbecile children, 91; classes at Hospital and Infirmary, 28; classes for older imbecile boys, 49; and classes for idiot children, 75.

In the Physical Training classes, 581 patients are enrolled which are graded according to ability and which include all groups of patients from children of idiot mentality to adults who are capable of taking part in highly organized gymnastics. These figures do not include indoor and outdoor sports assignments, such as tennis (for girls), baseball, hockey, touch football, etc., in which all patients who are physically and mentally capable participate.

Five Gymnastic Demonstrations, showing work of all grades of pupils, were given during the year. Track meets, under the supervision of this department, were held on July 4th and Labor Day. Exhibition volley ball and basketball games were held frequently, both between groups of patients and between employees and patients. Baseball continues to be a most popular sport, from the formal opening of the season on April 19th, to its close in September. At the end of the summer, tennis matches were played by the girls to decide the best individual and team players in the school. Interest in competition in all sports is very keen and the spirit of sportsmanship displayed is excellent.

This year the School was represented by both a basketball and a baseball team, and games were played with Wrentham State School and Shirley Industrial School. For the first time letters were awarded to members of the School baseball team, and for excellence in tennis. These letters have created keener competition among the players with a resulting improvement in sports.

All children who attend School classes are enrolled in Music classes. In addition, the following classes in Music are also conducted: Protestant Choir, enrollment, 33; Catholic Choir (Boys), 24; Catholic Choir (Girls), 29; Advanced Chorus for adult girls, 40; Chorus for adult girls, 41; Chorus for adult imbeciles, 33; Glee Club for School Girls, 35; Glee Club for Boys, 24; Toy Orchestra, 35; Junior Orchestra, 16; Senior Orchestra, 17; other pupils taking music instruction, 26.

Four Community Sings were given by the Music Department during the year. The orchestra provided music for dances and entertainments, as did the band on several occasions. A combined concert was given by the orchestra and band, with the advanced singing classes, at the annual School Exhibition, and an outdoor band concert was given at the close of the school year. Special Music was prepared for Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Easter Services, as well as for several groups of visitors during the year.

The Domestic Science classes now have 186 girls enrolled, 60 of these being school children, and the remainder over 16 years of age. Classes are much over-crowded, consisting of from 12 to 16 pupils. It is difficult to make the work as practical as is planned with groups of this size, and our inadequate facilities. The two groups of advanced pupils, who are considered as possibilities for parole, have been continued. These girls spend one-half day each week in the Domestic Science Room, learning to plan and prepare meals as would be practical for the average household. They have served luncheons and dinners to members of the staff. During the year the girls in the Domestic Science classes have served four teas to new employees; have made cake and candy for dormitory parties; and have made birthday cakes for all school children. An exhibition of cooking was given at the time of the annual School Exhibition.

During the past year, 33 pupils were given remedial instruction in reading. These pupils had an average of four twenty-minute periods of instruction per month. In June, 1935, these pupils showed an average gain of 1.4 grades on the Gray Oral Reading Paragraphs Test. Four pupils showed a gain of over 2 grades. More time could be profitably spent in this remedial work, if such time were available. At present, 50 pupils on the school enrollment are retarded 1½ or more years in reading. These pupils were in most instances so retarded on admission to the institution. Our out-patient cases from public schools show a marked backwardness in reading and geography.

During the past few years, there have been enrolled in the School classes several children, who, because of erratic behavior or personality difficulties, have been chronic offenders in the school-room. Because of erratic actions, any one of these children can completely disrupt a school class, with no apparent provocation or reason for such an outburst of anti-social behavior. For the past two years, from two to five of these children have been withdrawn from the regular classes, and have been given very short periods of instruction, with frequent changes in the type of work presented. The results have been most satisfactory. The regular classes have been relieved of their most severe discipline problems, and the children who presented such difficulties in a large group have been amenable beyond expectation in small groups. They have actually made some progress in school work, even though the period of instruction is brief.

The teachers held Social Hour (games, card parties, informal dances and sings) each Monday evening in the dormitories during the winter months. Games were organized on holiday mornings. Dances were given on alternate Tuesday evenings, and on holiday evenings. A Minstrel Show and four other dramatic entertainments were presented in Howe Hall, under the general direction of the dramatic teacher, assisted by the other teachers. At Christmas, plays, cantatas, and concerts by the band and orchestra were given in the dormitories.

Sunday School services were held for Protestant children each Sunday morning and concerts were given at Easter and Christmas. First communion classes for Catholic children were also held by the teachers.

As in past years, the school department assisted with the school testing in the weekly out-patient clinics, and with tests given under Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931. In June, all school children were given individual scholastic achievement tests, and reports on progress and conduct were recorded in all other school departments.

In the Industrial Department, the following number of patients have been enrolled during the year: Girls' Manual, 303; North North West Industrial Room, 71; West Building Industrial Room, 60; Dressmaking and Knitting Room, 23; Sewing Room, 19; Boys' Manual, 264; Elementary Manual Training Classes, 126; Beauty Parlor, 10; and Barber Shop, 11.

A new industry, dressmaking, has been added to the Girls' Industrial Department. These girls have completed 39 garments since September, besides carrying on the work of the Knitting Room.

In the Boys' Industrial Department, new benches and cabinets have been made by the boys, using in so far as possible, lumber obtained from Templeton Colony.

During the summer months, nine instructors from the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Departments, with their classes, were engaged in Farm Work.

Following is the report of work accomplished in the Industrial Department from December 1, 1934 to November 30, 1935.

Weaving: towel and napkin material, 4,525 yards; rug material, 625 yards; fancy material, 4 yards lace, 8 woven runners, 3 scarfs, 9 pillows, 1½ yards oriental rug, 1 banner, 1 picture, 12 work bags, 60¾ yards Colonial weaving. Embroidery: runners, 201; center pieces, 54; small doilies, 48; napkins, 60; pillows, 20; toys, 61; 3 sets (curtains, bed spread, scarfs), 6 embroidered collars, 20 pillow cases, 25 Handkerchief cases, 15 pajama cases, 18 prs. curtains, 9 beanbags, 1 sampler, 2 tapestry pictures, 2 bags (wool embroidery), 4 bed spreads, and 3 aprons. Knitting: face cloths, 47; sweaters, 2; mittens, 2 prs.; 7 scarfs, 4 caps, 2 pr. bed slippers, 1 spread, 1 bureau cover. Crocheting: doilies, 8; face cloths, 36; scarfs, 1; edging, 388 yards; sweaters 1; chair backs, 4; chair sets, 2; vanity sets, 1; 1 five-piece

luncheon set, 1 bed spread, 2 pillows, 1 pr. gloves, 5 caps, 9 iron holders, 17 collars, 24 motifs, 32 jabots, 6 dress sets.

Basketry: 14 flower baskets, 1 small tray; 1 hanging basket, 1 work basket, 1 bonbon dish, 1 raffia basket. Sewing: garter tips, 211 dozen; iron holders, 113; dresses, 12; 228 towels hemmed, 8 pr. overalls, 2 pr. curtains, 42 table covers, 23 braiding strips, 22 scarfs fringed, 5 pillows and 4 sweaters mended. Scrap Books: pictures cut, 10,930 and 29 books made. 79 volumes of magazines rebound. Braided rug, 1; braided table mats, 4; hooked rugs, 45; 1 hooked pillow and rug of crepe paper; 13 hooked pillows, 51 hooked mats, and 3 hooked chair seats. Three and one-half yards of pillow lace. Four Picture Puzzles. Bandages rolled, 117,725. Dolls dressed, 49. Painted articles in Girls' Manual Training, 14 baskets, 4 paper bowls, 2 tied-dyed scarfs, 1 tied-dyed pillow, wall hangings, 8. Yarn pictures, 7. Net bags, 85. Miscellaneous articles; 80 vases decorated, 179 paper flowers, 2 tin trays, 1 tin picture frame, 2 tin ash trays, 6 tin bells, 5 woven yarn belts, 2 woven bracelets, 2 leather book covers, 4 paper book covers, 4 papier-mache bowls, 100 crepe paper hats, 2 paper baskets, 5 tatted doilies, 1 tatted bonnet, 6 yds. tatted lace, 7 Colonial mats, 2 bead head bands, 1 bead necklace, 3 banners.

Knitting and Dressmaking Room: stockings and socks, 4,988 prs.; caps, 57; mittens, 11 prs.; baseball stockings, 20 pr.; dresses made, 32; gymnasium suits made, 7. Barber Shop; Haircuts, 11,276; shampoos, 61; shaves, 7,888. Beauty Parlor: Haircuts, 8,065; manicures, 185; waves, 1,925 and shampoos, 338. Sewing Room: 15,959 pieces and 125 special dresses. Mattresses: new, 113; re-made, 41; pillows re-made, 1,418. Willow Baskets, 60. Brooms, 572. Whisk brooms, 78. Bench Work: scrub brush backs bored, 43; toys, 106, bookcases, 18, pier cabinets, 7, frames, 25, bulletin boards, 3; cabinets, 8; coat hangers, 432; waste baskets, 15, end tables, 21; tooth brush racks, 5; magazine racks, 10; door stops, 4; book ends, 10; flower stands, 12; clothes racks, 2; miscellaneous boxes, 25; floor rubbers, 20; checker boxes, 9; desks, 1; combination chair and table, 1; foot stools, 2; lawn chairs, 8; rose trellises, 1; baseball material racks, 1; flower sticks, 36; rug frames, 2, playground benches, 4, Dutch yokes, 25, mush sticks, 12; bread boards, 12; play pens, 1; scoreboard, 1; numbers, 52; scrub brushes and flesh brushes backed, 923; music cabinet, 1; hurdle, 1; float foundations, 5; baseball targets, 1; shoe room benches, 2; flower boxes, 26; bean bag boards, 2; puzzle boxes, 12, checker boards, 1; sewing cabinets, 4; wire hoops, 14; Christmas Tree-stands, 19; Fire Places, 1, Christmas Figures, 2; Arches, 2; Wreaths, 30; Garlands, 1; Bookshelves, 1; banners, 2; Flag standards, 1; Stands for play, 5; Forms, 20, Lacing Sticks, 20; Manger, 1; blocks, 60.

Repair work: skis, 2; May poles, 1; buffets, 2; pictures, 4; hot boards, 6; old brooms taken apart, 165; old brushes taken apart, 434; gun racks, 1; baseball mitts, 4; coat hangers, 136; bed feet, 179; towel racks, 20; bureaux, 19; shelves, 1; cribs, 2; sleds, 59; book racks, 1; wheel chairs, rocking chairs and common chairs, 340; garden awnings, 2; trunk trays, 1; salt buckets, 1; large and small tables, 41; rope rubbers, 56; desks, 1; squilgees, 21; tampicos, 106; step ladders, 26; vegetable boxes, 1,277; curtain poles, 5; bed springs, 108; stools, 34; benches, 9; bureau drawers, 7; knobs, 8; teeter boards, 7; mail bags, 10; mop, 1; cabinets, 3; wardrobe poles, 3; mirrors, 2; food carts, 2; puzzle boxes, 8; speed balls, 5; brief cases, 1; looms, 2; beds, 12; bean bag boards, 2; miscellaneous boxes, 27; material boxes, 3; flower boxes, 35; catcher's masks, 4; flower tubs, 1; settees, 10; bread boards, 4; couches, 3; food rack, 1; Kiddie Kars, 3; score boards, 1; doll's house, 1; fence, 1; breast protector, 3; road sign, 1; fire pail, 1; bulletin boards, 3; coat racks, 3; tooth brush racks, 3; all beds repaired.

Printing: 91,681 pieces. Shoe Repairing, 10,132. Scissors sharpened, 253 prs. Knives sharpened, 2,426. Painting: Christmas frames, 7; shelves, 1; water cans, 11; cribs, 41; tables, 83; cribs, 36; beds, 571; rope rubbers, 20; posters, 2; rocking, wheel and common chairs, 259; curtain poles, 23; rings, 230; fixtures, 46; sap bucket yokes, 26; shoes, 68; doll's cradles, 8; sewing cabinets, 5; bag handles, 4; snow pushes, 42; magazine racks, 2; toys, 97; trellises, 3; bookcases, 6; dirt and fire pails, 43; flower stands, 26; book ends, 10; swing chairs, 2; play pen, 1; end tables, 23; stools, 108; flower tubs, 5; hot boards, 84; ring toss, 1; rocking

horse, 1; score board, 1; clothes racks, 5; numbers, 61; fireplace, 1; bureaus, 17; reed baskets, 10; brushes, 18; flower sticks, 24; step ladders, 5; umbrella stand, 2; cabinets, 20; broom machine, 1; broom rack, 1; lawn chairs, 10; broom handles, 19; benches, 16; tooth brush racks, 7; reindeer set, 1; mirrors, 3; waste baskets, 24; flower boxes, 103; Christmas Tree stands, 10; coat hangers, 199; door stops, 4; material boxes, 4; Kiddie Kar, 1; Blocks, 844; Settees, 71; sleds marked, 10; bulletin boards, 7; food racks, 2; commodes, 2; bean bag boards, 3; coir mats, 13. Braided mats, 3; colored roving mats, 8. Cane seating, 82 chairs. Brushes, dairy, 16; scrub, 1,638; flesh, 635; mop, 57; tampicos, 327; radiator, 23; hair, 13 and Hearth, 1.

Canning, in Domestic Science Department, 3,753 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Rhubarb; 330 qts. tomato juice cocktail, 129 5-oz. glasses crab apple jelly and 9 qts. crab apple jelly.

The total value of the articles manufactured in the industrial training department by children of school age during the past year was \$26,480.28.

Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:

The day of our out-patient clinic here at Waverley has been changed from Thursday to Wednesday of each week and dealt with 658 patients; new patients, 568 and return visits, 90.

These 658 patients (including 132 examined under Chapter 215 of the Legislative Acts of 1931) were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded 259 (including 51 with psychosis with mental defect); Dull, 99; Borderline, 90; Basal Norm, 79; Epileptic 11; Psychotic, 25; Question of Future Psychosis, 18; Deferred, 75 and Superior, 2.

The work of the out-patient clinic occupies practically a full day per week of the time of the entire staff, and at least a day and a half per week is occupied in the examination of Chapter 215 cases by one or another member of the staff.

Traveling School Clinic:

The Traveling Clinic was in the field during this past year forty-two school weeks, or approximately two hundred and ten working days. The actual number of days working was one hundred and ninety-three. The causes for this difference are inclement weather and no school, holidays, teachers' conventions and other conferences.

The total number of examinations was 1,210. Incomplete examinations, 36. Average number per day, 6.3. The total for this year is 44 above last year. No additional unit has been in the field.

At the request of the Department of Education, we now include in our regular routine the examination of certain children supervised by the Home Visiting Teachers. These are children whose physical disabilities prevent them from attending public school. If, in addition, they exhibit symptoms of mental retardation, they are brought to our clinic.

In making our schedule for the school year, 1935-1936, last May, we found ourselves faced with a real problem. The requests for the services of our clinic exceeded by seven weeks the number of weeks in this school year. This situation we were obliged to report to the Department of Mental Diseases. As a result, a new allocation of territory was arranged. The following towns and cities were removed from our list and assigned to other clinics: Acushnet, Westport, Dartmouth, Harwich Union (including Eastham, Chatham and Orleans), Barnstable, Provincetown Union (including Truro and Wellfleet), Falmouth, Gloucester, Lowell, Martha's Vineyard (including Edgartown, Gosnold, Tisbury, Chilmark, Gay Head and Oak Bluffs) and Nantucket. Our relations in these towns have been most pleasant and we regret the necessity for discontinuing our work in them.

Our own territory now includes Bourne Union (Bourne, Sandwich and Mashpee), Brewster Union (Brewster, Dennis and Yarmouth), Danvers, Fall River, Lynn, Middleton, New Bedford, Revere, Salem, Somerset, Swansea, Waltham, Watertown and Worcester.

Worcester furnishes us with the largest number of children for the clinic. We were there twelve weeks during the past school year, and as much time, or more, was requested this year. The superintendent, whose cooperation is most cordial, says that he could use our clinic during the entire school year, did circumstances permit.

In scanning our statistics for this year, we do not find marked differences in totals in the different classifications. Children included in the Dull and Borderline groups are always more or less of a problem to teachers and to themselves. In many cases, it is interesting to note what improvement in school accomplishment follows, under coaching teachers or in adjustment classes. Return to grades, including entrance to junior high school, is the usual result. A certain number prove to be unequal to such a program and complete their education in special classes.

Nineteen cities and towns were visited, as follows: Barnstable, 25 pupils examined; Bourne, 11; Danvers, 10; Dennis, 28; Fall River, 147; Falmouth, 40; Gloucester, 34; Lynn, 63; Mashpee, 7; Middleton, 22; New Bedford, 69; Revere, 127; Salem, 37; Sandwich, 10; Somerset, 23; Swansea, 14; Waltham, 142; Watertown, 57 and Worcester, 344.

The total number of examinations was 1,210; first examinations, 983; second examinations, 210 and third examinations, 17; incomplete examinations totaled 36.

The diagnoses of these cases were as follows: Basal Norm, 69; Dull, 127; Borderline, 279; Deferred, 361 and Feeble-minded, 374.

The following mental conditions, other than retardation, and physical disabilities were noted: anemia, 3; brain damage, 10; cardiac complications, 7; cervical glands enlarged, 9; chorea, 2; defective delinquent, 5; potential delinquent, 20; sex delinquent, 4; defective hearing, 531; endocrine imbalance, 18; epilepsy, 16; defective eyes, 217; Mongoloid imbecile, 2; neurological clinic needed, 2; orthopedic clinic needed, 4; poliomyelitis, after effects, 3; posture training needed, 139; psychoneurosis, 1; psychopathic personality, 3; psychoses, undiagnosed, 6; spastic paralyses, 8; congenital syphilis, 6; defective teeth, 573; tonsils needing care, 201; marked deviations in height, 153; marked deviations in weight, 231.

The recommendations of an educational nature were: special class, 736; ungraded or coaching class, 315; continue in grade, 78; exclude from attendance, 29; institution needed now, 52, institution needed later, 60; child guidance clinic, 4; speech training, 186; training for reading disability, 11.

We note that the number recommended for institution care, now or later, is the same as last year, barring one point. But, for a goodly number of children, in the moron group, we should like to recommend the institution care and training. With their ability and such training, they would be more useful and successful in the community. School authorities and a number of parents regret that our schools for this training are overcrowded.

A comparison of numbers examined and diagnosed over a period of the last fourteen years shows that the number examined not feeble-minded has increased in percentage each year until the figures for 1935 show 69% of the patients in the public school clinics that are not feeble-minded, as compared to 18.7% in 1922, indicating that many school problems other than mental defect are involved in retardation in school accomplishments.

Clinical Teaching:

There were 23 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Webber College, Northeastern University, Perry Kindergarten School, Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Hospital, Symmes Hospital, Norfolk District Medical Society, Massachusetts School of Art, Simmons College (Public Health Nursing Class), Newton Hospital, Mary Brooks School, Boston University Psychology Class, Boston Teachers College, Fitchburg State Teachers College, Framingham State Teachers College, Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Boston Floating Hospital student nurses, Tufts College, and Boston University School of Medicine. There were also fourteen lectures given in a course of the Harvard Graduate School of Education during last spring.

Official Visitors:

Ten states and five foreign countries. During the past year, we have had visitors from Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and from the following foreign countries, England, West China, France, Phillippine Islands and Canada (Ontario and Quebec).

Amusements and Entertainments:

Amusements and entertainments form a very definite part of the care of the feeble-minded and our program means that there is something in the way of

entertainment or amusement practically every day. This includes, according to the season of the year, all out-door athletic activities, base-ball, hockey, tennis, all competitive games that can be played in the gymnasium, moving pictures, dances, band and orchestra performances, gymnastic demonstrations and dramatics, evenings for community singing. With the educational department or for amusements and entertainments, our gymnasium is occupied practically twelve hours a day and there is hardly ever an evening that some form of entertainment is not provided for all or for individual groups. We have had in addition to the usual weekly moving pictures a vaudeville entertainment by the E.R.A. Players at least twice a month both at the Colony and the parent institution at Waverley.

Farm Products:

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$81,566.05. Our farm production has been as follows: In pounds, asparagus, 8,784; string beans, 58,305. dry beans, 11,500; shell beans, 4,593; beets, 124,465; beet greens, 1,968; broccoli, 1,102; cabbage, 168,455; cantaloupes, 1,044; carrots, 294,264; cauliflower, 9,072; celery, 23,568; Swiss chard, 48,746; corn, 53,254; cucumbers, 35,346; egg plant, 846; lettuce, 25,663; onions, 87,406; okra, 50; parsnips, 57,296; green peas, 2,579; peppers, 1,463.5; pumpkins, 1,528; radish, 9,225; rhubarb, 19,860; spinach, 43,861; summer squash, 16,639; winter squash, 135,352; tomatoes, 122,030; turnips, 145,413; turnip greens, 215; watermelons, 80; vegetable tops, 77,016; corn stover, 45,790; potatoes, 403,512; apples, No. 1, 40,900; apples, No. 2, 22,338; crab apples, 4,995; cherries, 262.75; grapes, 2,669; plums, 96; pears, 857; blackberries, 788.4; strawberries, 7,373.75; raspberries, 2,460; milk, 805,341.5; beef, 7,109; veal, 279.5; hides, 837; pork, 19,694.5; ensilage, 170,000; hay, 596,688; meadow hay, 6,800; mangels, 16,000; wood, 668 cords; ice, 336 tons and lumber, 78,000 feet.

In regard to our herds, we continue our policy of maintaining tuberculosis and agglutination test free herds both at the Colony and at Waverley. As far as known at the time of this report, there are no tubercular and no positive agglutination cases in any of our herds.

The total poundage of farm products for table use, including milk and meats, is 2,832,748.9 lbs. or 1,416.37 tons.

The total poundage of farm products for animal consumption is 912,294 lbs. or 456.14 tons.

The total amount of potatoes grown equalled 6,725.2 bushels.

Canning:

There were 12,813.75 gallons of fruits and vegetables canned for winter use.

Construction:

I have spoken in the beginning of this report of the program for construction in general on the basis of two-thousand bed capacity, and that explanation will serve to answer questions that may arise in regard to the special appropriation requests that are included in the following list submitted as of 1935 for action by the General Court in 1936.

1. Extension of power, heating and lighting facilities, installation of generating plant for the manufacture of electricity, and should also include hot water extension, steam lines and tunnel construction.
2. Water supply at Templeton Colony.
3. Laundry equipment at Templeton Colony.
4. Steam Line from power house to dairy and dairy to piggery.
5. Resurfacing and extension of roads and construction of concrete areas.
6. Equipment for Howe Hall basement.
7. Hospital facilities for male patients, male employees, female patients and female employees, to accommodate a total of 50, with equipment for same and laboratory facilities.
8. Gallery space for gymnasium.
9. Administration Building with equipment.
10. Infirmary building for younger female children, to accommodate 100, with equipment for same.
11. Two buildings for young girls, with equipment, to accommodate 100 in each building.
12. Building for young boys to accommodate 100, with equipment.

13. Telephone extension.
14. Root cellar at Waverley.
15. Building for the Propagation of Agricultural and Horticultural Plants, with equipment.
16. Two cottages for officer employees, with equipment and garage for each.
17. Purchase of certain parcels of land in Waltham.
18. Re-allocation and new construction for buildings for farm purposes and dormitory accommodations for Colony type inmates.
19. Additional wings to present Industrial Building.
20. On basis of additional employees for forty-eight hour week, additional kitchen, dining-room facilities and dormitories will be necessary.
21. Sprinkler system throughout the institution.
22. Three double garages and one single garage.

There has been completed in the last year through Public Works Administration funds, tunnel on the West Side known as Project M-41, Docket 4891; tunnel on the East Side and Infirmary Building, known as Project M-25, Docket 3076; and sewer, Project M-52, Docket 3380.

Bids have been opened for the construction as a Public Works Administration Project of an administration building, and contractor for construction of this building has been selected, but at the time of this report contract has not actually been awarded.

Repairs Ordinary and Repairs and Renewals (Total cost, \$35,713.34).

The following construction has been done under maintenance appropriation, designated as Repairs Ordinary and Repairs and Renewals, under the direction of the foreman mechanic and the chief engineer.

Repaired coal conveyor at power house.

Bradley fountain and 3 hoppers and Leonard mixing valve installed, in new wash room at Girls' Home.

Repaired steam leak on Unit Heater at Laundry.

New lighting fixtures in East Nurses' Home, North Nurses' Home and West Nurses' Home and part of Administration Building.

Replaced 1,500 feet of wire in Howe Hall.

Covered receiving tank at power house with asbestos.

Installed water main through Men's Home Basement.

Disconnected and removed knitting machines from Girls' Manual Training Building.

Installed new milking machine and installed new piping at cow barn.

Installed new piping in tunnel between power house and farm house.

Repacked expansion joint in line to Service Building.

General painting on outside and inside of all buildings at Waverley, wherever necessary.

Tile wall storeroom built in west basement of Infirmary.

Repaired stone foundation of water tank.

Slates, gutters, flashings, pitch, gravel and tin on the following buildings: Service Bldg., Administration Building, Howe Hall, Girls' Home, Infirmary, Power House, Ward 22, East Building, West Building, North West Building, North North West Building, Storehouse, Trapelo Cottage, Tarbell Hall, Farm House, Seguin Hall and Wheatley Hall.

Fire Hydrants painted throughout the grounds.

Sewers completed from Farmer's and Engineer's Cottages to the main line.

Reconstruction of roof of laundry completed.

Street lighting completed from power plant to West Side.

Concrete roadway and area from Administration Building to Storehouse.

Fire exit and ramp from industrial room at West Building nearly completed.

Concrete base for air compressor at laundry.

At Templeton Colony:

Six acres of meadow cleared.

Six acres of upland cleared.

Sewer bed at Brook House.

Sewer bed at Narragansett.

Well to supply water for Eliot Cow Barn.
Four hundred feet 12" cement drainage tile manufactured and laid for meadow drainage.
Lumber shed repaired at Farm House, 50 ft. by 22 ft.
New washer installed at laundry.
Pump and tank installed at Bungalow, Farm House, for water supply.
Pump and tank installed and 400 feet of new water pipe laid for water supply at Eliot Colony.
Resurfaced 1,040 square yards of road.
Straightened 500 feet of brook on Brook House meadow, with 1,600 square yards of material moved in the construction.
Renovation of plumbing at Eliot and Farm House.

Financial Statement:

The current expenditures for the year amount to \$631,583.58 for maintenance of the institution, and \$303,350.93 on account of Public Works Administration Projects and special appropriations. The average number of patients was 1,812.56, giving a weekly per capita cost for maintenance of \$6.70, an increase over 1934 of 90 cents or a little over 15%.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us, and I also want to thank the members of the staff and personnel for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

Respectfully submitted,

RANSOM A. GREENE,

Superintendent.

VALUATION	
November 30, 1935	
REAL ESTATE	
Land, 2,051.69 acres	\$149,694.00
Buildings and Betterments	2,346,753.58
	<hr/>
	\$2,496,447.58
PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$5,811.83
Food	21,188.90
Clothing and materials	27,291.61
Furnishings and household supplies	227,237.51
Medical and general care	24,786.50
Heat and other plant operation	19,673.98
Farm	59,728.01
Garage and grounds	7,671.82
Repairs	15,180.69
	<hr/>
	\$408,570.85
SUMMARY	
Real estate	\$2,496,447.58
Personal property	408,570.85
	<hr/>
	\$2,905,018.43

FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:
I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS	
Board of Patients	\$16,287.69
Personal services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	196.00
Sales:	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$170.42
Food	1,126.80
Clothing and materials	15.82
Medical and general care	25.60
Repairs ordinary	181.31
Farm: Calves, \$156.43; hides, \$26.50; empties, \$12.05	194.98
	<hr/>
Total Sales	\$1,714.93
Miscellaneous:	
Rents	722.50
	<hr/>
Total Earnings for the year	\$18,921.12
Total Cash receipts reverting and transferred to the State Treasurer	18,921.12

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION	
Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$12,913.01
Appropriation, current year	657,350.00
Total	\$670,263.01
Expenditures as follows:	
Personal services	\$328,829.87
Food	98,542.86
Medical and general care	9,120.97
Religious instruction	2,680.00
Farm	31,831.05
Heat and other plant operation	73,573.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	6,654.96
Garage and grounds: garage, \$2,676.12; grounds, \$1,466.50	4,142.62
Clothing and materials	17,990.89
Furnishings and household supplies	22,504.02
Repairs ordinary	11,082.25
Repairs and renewals	24,631.09
Total Maintenance Expenditures	\$631,583.58
Balance of Maintenance Appropriation, Nov. 30, 1935	\$38,679.43
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	
Balance December 1, 1934, brought forward	\$315,256.22
Appropriations for current year	230,300.00
Total	\$545,556.22
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$303,350.93
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	303,350.93
Balance November 30, 1935, carried to next year	\$242,205.29

APPROPRIATION	Act or Resolve	Total Amount Appropriated	Expended during fiscal Year	Total Expended to date	Balance at end of Year
Infirmiry building	M-25; Docket 3076	\$300,000.00	\$217,043.16	\$242,735.61	\$57,264.39
Hot water system	M-41; Docket 4891	105,500.00	56,942.87	104,356.88	1,143.12
Trunk sewer	M-52; Docket 3380	42,000.00	28,782.35	28,919.67	13,080.33
Administration building	M-104; Docket 1146	138,700.00	159.83	159.83	138,540.17
Boiler house improvements	Chap. 249-1935	21,000.00	405.87	405.87	20,594.13
Renovating and furnishing cottage	Chap. 249-1935	10,000.00	—	—	10,000.00
Recreational equipment	Chap. 249-1935	1,600.00	16.85	16.85	1,583.15

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of patients has been, 1,812.56.

Total cost of maintenance, \$631,583.58.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of (52 weeks to year), \$6.70.

Total receipts for the year, \$18,921.12.

Equal to a weekly per capita of, \$.20.

Total net cost of maintenance for year, \$612,662.46.

Net weekly per capita, \$6.50.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD, *Treasurer.*

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1935

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

November 30, 1934-1935

	1934	1935	Increase	Decrease
Cash on hand	\$1,670.62	\$763.24	—	\$907.38
Deposits in savings banks	15,000.00	19,000.00	\$4,000.00	—
Securities at par	74,200.00	74,200.00	—	—
Real estate	2,700.00	2,700.00	—	—
	<u>\$93,570.62</u>	<u>\$96,663.24</u>	<u>\$3,092.62</u>	<u>—</u>
Income from invested funds	\$3,535.67	\$3,537.25	\$1.58	—
Premium on coupon	1.08	—	—	\$1.08
	<u>\$3,536.75</u>	<u>\$3,537.25</u>	<u>\$.50</u>	<u>—</u>
Services of Auditor	\$25.00	\$25.00	—	—
Rent of safe deposit box	11.00	11.00	—	—
Personal services	453.54	400.26	—	\$53.28
Miscellaneous expenses	18.02	8.37	—	9.65
Federal revenue tax	.06	—	—	.06
	<u>\$507.62</u>	<u>\$444.63</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$62.99</u>

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN,
TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER
30, 1935

Cash Statement

Balance on hand December 1, 1934	\$1,670.62
<i>Receipts</i>	
Income from invested funds.	3,537.25
	<hr/>
	\$5,207.87
<i>Payments</i>	
Auditor	\$25.00
Rent of safe deposit box	11.00
Personal services	400.26
Miscellaneous expenses	8.37
Transferred to savings banks	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,444.63
Balance on November 30, 1935	763.24
	<hr/>
	\$5,207.87

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS November 30, 1935

<i>Securities</i>				<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
5	\$1,000	5 %	Alabama Power Company	1951	\$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
2	1,000	5 %	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1965	2,000.00	1,992.50
5	1,000	5 %	Appalachian Electric Power Company	1956	5,000.00	5,050.00
2	1,000	5 %	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1960	2,000.00	1,733.75
2	1,000	5 %	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1955	2,000.00	1,812.80
2	1,000	4 %	Boston and Maine Railroad	1942	2,000.00	1,740.00
5	1,000	5 %	Boston and Maine Railroad	1967	5,000.00	4,834.25
4	1,000	4 %	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1949	4,000.00	3,854.80
3	1,000	4 %	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1958	3,000.00	2,859.90
2	1,000	4 %	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	1987	2,000.00	1,880.00
6	1,000	4 %	Illinois Central Railroad	1957	6,000.00	5,640.00
5	1,000	5 %	International Securities Corporation	1947	5,000.00	4,625.00
5	1,000	5 1/2 %	Iowa Railway and Light Corporation	1945	5,000.00	5,125.00
3	1,000	5 1/2 %	Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guaranty Co.	1937	3,000.00	3,000.00
5	1,000	4 %	Nashua Street Railway Company	1931	5,000.00	1,000.00
5	1,000	4 1/2 %	Northern States Power Company	1961	5,000.00	4,885.00
3	1,000	4 1/2 %	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1981	3,000.00	2,760.00
4	1,000	4 %	Union Pacific Railway Company	1947	4,000.00	3,880.00
5	1,000	5 %	Wisconsin & Minnesota Power & Light Co.	1944	5,000.00	5,100.00
12	100		Shares State Street Trust Company	Stock	1,200.00	3,600.00
					<hr/>	
					\$74,200.00	\$70,560.50

Savings Bank Deposits:

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	\$4,000.00
Franklin Savings Bank	4,000.00
Home Savings Bank	3,000.00
Provident Institution for Savings	4,000.00
Suffolk Savings Bank	4,000.00

\$19,000.00

Real Estate

Cowich	Land in Templeton	\$350.00
Dyer	Land in Templeton	800.00
Norcross	Land in Templeton	1,250.00
Thompson	Land in Templeton	300.00

2,700.00

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	763.24
---	--------

\$93,023.74

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1935.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The income on investments was verified. With the exception of the interest on the bonds of the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company, which is in process of liquidation, the interest on the bonds of the Nashua Street Railway

Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, and the interest of \$40 due November 30, 1935, on \$2,000 in bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which was defaulted, all other income was accounted for.

The following statement is hereto appended:

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1935

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1934:

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	\$1,670.62
Deposits in savings banks	15,000.00
Investments, securities at par	74,200.00
	<hr/> \$90,870.62

Income:

Regular interest on investments	3,537.25
Increase in savings bank deposits	4,000.00
	<hr/> \$98,407.87

General expenditures	\$444.63
Transferred to savings banks	4,000.00

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1935:

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	\$763.24
Deposits in savings banks	19,000.00
Investments, securities at par	74,200.00
	<hr/> 93,963.24
	<hr/> \$98,407.87

Assets

Cash	\$763.24
Deposits in savings banks	19,000.00
Securities at cost	70,560.50
Real estate	2,700.00
	<hr/> \$93,023.74

Liabilities

Bond liquidation account	\$565.00
Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation balancing account	92,458.74
	<hr/> \$93,023.74

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,

Auditor.

December 9, 1935.

December 9, 1935.

Middlesex, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

FREDERICK J. SULLIVAN,

Notary Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY, PRESCRIBED
BY MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. General Information
(Data correct at end of institution year November 30, 1935)

1. Date of opening as an institution for mental defectives, 1847	
2. Type of institution: State.	
3. Institution plant:	
Value of institution property:	
Real estate, including buildings	\$2,346,753.58
Personal property	408,570.85
Total acreage of main institution property	149,694.00
Total	\$2,905,018.43
Owned, 2,051.69	
Colonies: Owned, number one total acreage, 1,848.4.	
Total acreage under cultivation during year, 623.98.	
4. Officers and employees:	

	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Superintendent	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendent	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other staff physicians	4	4	8	—	—	—
Psychologists	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects	—	7	7	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects	10	16	26	—	—	—
Social workers	—	3	3	—	—	—
Stewards	1	—	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses	—	1	1	—	—	—
Matrons	—	20	20	—	—	—
Attendants	65	184	249	2	2	4
All others	49	63	112	—	2	2
Total officers and employees	132	302	434	2	4	6

5. Census of Patient Population at end of year:
In Institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mental defectives (not epileptic)	974	734	1,708	15	11	26
Mental Defectives (epileptics)	33	30	63	1	1	2
Not Mental Defective	16	24	40	—	—	—
Total	1,023	788	1,811	16	12	28

Enrolled but Absent from Institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole	29	48	77	—	—	—
On visit	29	15	44	—	—	—
On escape (not paroled)	8	—	8	—	—	—
Total	66	63	129	—	—	—
Grand Total	1,089	851	1,940	16	12	28

6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year
M. 1,032 F. 780 T. 1,812

TABLE 2. *Movement of Patient Population for the Year Ended September 30, 1935*
(Data in all of the following tables are based on the Statistical Year, October 1, 1934 to September 30, 1935).

	TOTAL		REGULAR COURT COMMITMENT		VOLUNTARY		OBSERVATION	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Patients on books of institution September 30, 1934	1,119	843	1,962	566	490	1,056	553	353
Admissions during year:								
First admissions	62	56	118	31	30	61	31	25
Readmissions	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	2
Total admissions	66	59	125	34	31	65	32	27
Transfers from other institutions for mental defectives	2	5	7	1	3	4	1	2
Total received during year	68	64	132	35	34	69	33	29
Total on books during year	1,187	907	2,094	601	524	1,125	586	382
Discharged from books during year:								
Capable of self-support	19	6	25	14	5	19	5	—
Capable of partial self-support	25	4	29	17	4	21	8	—
Incapable of productive work	27	18	45	18	14	32	9	4
Total discharged to community	71	28	99	49	23	72	22	4
Transferred to other institutions for mental defectives	1	4	5	1	2	3	—	2
Died during year	10	12	22	5	8	13	5	4
Total discharged, transferred and died during year	82	44	126	55	33	88	27	10
Patients remaining on books of institution at end of year:								
In institution	1,039	800	1,839	501	438	939	538	362
On parole or otherwise absent	66	63	129	45	53	98	21	10
Total	1,105	863	1,968	546	491	1,037	559	372

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of patients:			
On books during year	1,122	855	1,977
Actually in institution during year	1,036	776	1,812
On parole	28	48	76
On visit	51	31	82
On escape	7	—	7
Number of patients actually remaining in institution September 30, 1935:			
State	991	755	1,746
Reimbursing	48	45	93
Number of patients not mentally defective actually in institution September 30, 1935:			
Insane	—	—	—
Epileptic	—	—	—
Others	16	24	40
Patients placed on parole during year	23	35	58
Patients returned from parole during year	11	27	38

TABLE 3. *Clinical Classification of First Admissions, 1935, by Mental Status*

CLINICAL GROUPS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron			Not Mentally Defective		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	15	7	22	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	7	20	1	—	1
Mongolism	3	7	10	1	3	4	2	3	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
With developmental cranial anomalies	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses	—	7	7	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	—	—
Post-infectious	5	1	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	2	1	—	1
Post-traumatic — natal	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Post-traumatic — post-natal	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
With epilepsy — idiopathic	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With endocrine disorder	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
With other organic nervous disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	25	20	45	—	—	—	6	3	9	18	13	31	1	4	5
Other forms	3	4	7	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	5	—	—	—
Psychotic*	3	2	5	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

*Placement of these cases in the mental status groups demonstrates the degree of deterioration due to the psychosis.

TABLE 4. *Clinical Classification of Readmissions, 1935, by Mental Status*

CLINICAL GROUPS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Mongolism	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Post-traumatic — natal	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions, 1935*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States ¹	61	55	116	27	39	26	25	31	22
Canada ²	—	—	—	9	6	5	9	5	4
England	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Finland	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ireland	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	5
Italy	1	1	2	9	7	7	6	6	6
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Russia	—	—	—	4	3	3	1	—	—
Scotland	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	2	1
Unknown	—	—	—	7	2	2	2	2	—
Total	62	56	118	62	62	46	56	56	40

¹(Persons born in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands should be recorded as born in the U. S.)
²Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions, 1935*

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth	61	55	116
Citizens by naturalization	1	1	2
Total	62	56	118

TABLE 7. Age of First Admissions Classified by Mental Status, 1935

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 to 4 years	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	17	9	26	1	2	3	5	4	9	9	3	12	2	—	2
10 to 14 years	33	13	46	1	4	5	8	1	9	24	8	32	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	11	18	29	—	—	—	3	5	8	7	12	19	1	1	2
20 to 24 years	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1
25 to 29 years	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
30 to 34 years	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
35 to 39 years	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
45 to 49 years	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

TABLE 8. Marital Condition of First Admissions, 1935, by Mental Status

MARITAL CONDITION	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	62	55	117	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	28	68	3	4	7
Married	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

TABLE 9. Population of Place of Residence of First Admissions, 1935, by Mental Status

POPULATION OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 to 2,499	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
2,500 to 9,999	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—
10,000 to 24,999	6	11	17	—	—	—	1	5	6	5	5	10	—	1	1
25,000 to 49,999	16	7	23	—	2	2	7	4	11	9	1	10	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999	5	5	10	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
100,000 to 249,999	10	8	18	—	—	—	2	1	3	5	7	12	3	—	3
500,000 and over	18	19	37	—	3	3	4	3	7	14	10	24	—	3	3
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

TABLE 10. Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions, 1935, by Mental Status

ECONOMIC CONDITION	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent	4	4	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	6	1	—	1
Marginal	58	52	110	2	7	9	16	16	32	38	25	63	2	4	6
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

TABLE 11. Discharges 1935, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Discharge

AGE GROUP	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5 to 9 years	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1
10 to 14 years	10	3	13	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	2	6	5	—	5
15 to 19 years	23	7	30	2	—	2	4	—	4	17	6	23	—	1	1
20 to 24 years	25	5	30	—	—	—	2	2	4	20	1	21	3	2	5
25 to 29 years	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	6	2	1	3
30 to 34 years	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
35 to 39 years	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
40 to 44 years	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 54 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
60 years and over	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	71	28	99	3	1	4	11	4	15	46	19	65	11	4	15

TABLE 12. *Length of Time within Institution during This Admission, First and Readmissions Discharged during, 1935, by Mental Status and Sex*

MENTAL STATUS	FIRST ADMISSIONS			READMISSIONS			TOTAL ADMISSIONS											
	Number			Average Net Residence			Number			Average Net Residence								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
Idiot	2	1	3	5.50	.04	3.68	1	—	1	23.00	—	23.00	3	1	4	11.33	.04	8.51
Imbecile	10	4	14	10.16	9.39	9.94	1	—	1	.04	—	.04	11	4	15	9.24	9.39	9.28
Moron	45	18	63	7.42	4.87	6.69	1	1	2	.04	.04	.04	46	19	65	7.26	4.61	6.49
Not Mentally Defective	11	4	15	3.33	4.14	3.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	15	3.33	4.14	3.55
Total	68	27	95	7.25	5.25	6.68	3	1	4	7.69	.04	5.78	71	28	99	7.27	5.06	6.65

TABLE 13. *Clinical Classification of Discharges, 1935, by Capability of Patient on Discharge*

CLINICAL GROUP	Total			Capable of Self-support			Capable of Partial Self-support			Incapable of Productive Work		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	18	10	28	5	3	8	9	2	11	4	5	9
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyzes	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Post-infectious	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—
Post-traumatic — natal	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
With epilepsy — symptomatic	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
With epilepsy — idiopathic	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
With endocrine disorder	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3
Undifferentiated	26	6	32	11	3	14	7	1	8	8	2	10
Other forms	3	5	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	7
Psychotic	16	—	16	3	—	3	3	—	3	10	—	10
Total	71	28	99	19	6	25	25	4	29	27	18	45

TABLE 14. *Deaths, 1935, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Death*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
15 to 19 years	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	3	3	6	2	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	2
25 to 29 years	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 years	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
35 to 39 years	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
40 to 44 years	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 49 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
50 to 54 years	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 59 years	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 years and over	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total	10	12	22	7	3	10	1	8	9	2	1	3

TABLE 15. Clinical Classification of Patients Dying in the Institution, 1935, by Causes of Death

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Familial			Mongolism			With developmental cranial anomalies			With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses			Post-infectious			Post-traumatic natal			With epilepsy-idiopathic			With other organic nervous disease			Undifferentiated			Other forms			Psychotic		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
<i>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:</i>																																				
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tuberculosis of other organs	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Purulent infection septicemia (non-puerperal)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Cancer and Other Tumors</i>																																				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System:</i>																																				
Other diseases of the heart	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-			
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System:</i>																																				
Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-			
Lobar pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System:</i>																																				
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Peritonitis, cause not specified	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Disease of the Genito-Urinary System:</i>																																				
Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters (puerperal diseases excepted)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-			
<i>Violent and Accidental Deaths:</i>																																				
Suicide	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other external causes	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Total	10	12	22	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	1			

TABLE 16. *Average Length of School Stay During the Present Admission of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1935*

	MENTAL STATUS			Number			Average Length of Residence in Years		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	148	112	260	14.93	16.14	15.45			
Imbecile	471	352	823	16.79	13.67	15.45			
Moron	404	312	716	8.92	9.53	9.19			
Not Mentally Defective	16	24	40	8.99	11.08	10.25			
Total	1,039	800	1,839	12.38	11.31	11.91			

TABLE 17. *Clinical Classification of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1935, by Mental Status and Sex*

CLINICAL GROUPS	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	169	163	332	4	7	11	51	47	98	111	106	217	3	3	6
Mongolism	38	49	87	7	8	15	31	40	71	—	1	1	—	—	—
With developmental cranial anomalies	31	22	53	5	9	14	21	9	30	5	4	9	—	—	—
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses	46	57	103	14	15	29	19	29	48	13	13	26	—	—	—
Post-infectious	68	55	123	8	10	18	31	25	56	28	18	46	1	2	3
Post-traumatic — natal	42	23	65	16	6	22	14	14	28	10	3	13	2	—	2
Post-traumatic — post-natal	3	8	11	—	—	—	1	7	8	2	1	3	—	—	—
With epilepsy — symptomatic	2	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
With epilepsy — idiopathic	23	32	55	11	18	29	8	11	19	4	3	7	—	—	—
With endocrine disorder	20	22	42	4	5	9	11	12	23	5	5	10	—	—	—
With familial amaurosis	6	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
With other organic nervous disease	2	4	6	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	4	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	454	225	679	59	10	69	214	98	312	174	103	277	7	14	21
Other forms	113	127	240	16	23	39	55	56	111	42	46	88	—	2	2
Psychotic ¹	22	12	34	3	—	3	10	3	13	6	6	12	3	3	6
Total	1,039	800	1,839	148	112	260	471	352	823	404	312	716	16	24	40

¹Placement of these cases in the mental status groups demonstrates the degree of deterioration due to the psychoses.